

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.

From the New York Evening Post. POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR THE PEOPLE.

"In fine, the dogmas of Free Trade, which are said to be taught in some Colleges, may serve to inflame youthful imaginations, but as they have never actuated a practical statesman, they can never mislead any well informed mind."—New York Tariff Convention Address. [Act 1st.—Scene 1st.—College Hall. Curtain rises. Professors, Tutors, Strangers of distinction, Students, &c. present.] Teacher of *Class in Political Economy*.—Gentlemen, (addressing the audience,) we have reserved one of the most interesting parts of our duty to the last—the examination of the class in Political Economy—a study but very lately introduced within these walls, and with good reasons—for, unhappily for mankind, it has but just been introduced into the world. As this is an examination in regard to matters of practical consequence, it is to be regretted that more of our fellow-citizens are not present, that they may see that our inquiries are not calculated merely to inflame "youthful imaginations," but that there is in them something real, positive matter of fact, for the man of learning, legislator, farmer, manufacturer, mechanic, and every other member of society. We will now begin the examination. What are the corner stones of the science of Political Economy?

Student.—Honesty and good sense.

Teacher.—Who, in your opinion, have been some of the greatest architects?

S.—Adam Smith and Benjamin Franklin.

T.—What are some of the fundamental maxims of Political Economy?

S.—The necessity of a simple government.

T.—And what do you mean by a simple government?

S.—Cheap government.

T.—And how do you obtain a cheap government?

S.—By having few laws, for then you will have few law-makers, and few to administer the laws.

T.—What do you mean by monopoly?

S.—To compel one man, set of men, or part of the country, to buy of another.

T.—What is your opinion of Free Trade?

S.—Trade for one's own benefit.

T.—Who gets the benefit of restrictions on trade?

S.—He puts them on.

T.—Is that the history of the world?

S.—Certainly Sir, certainly—

T.—As an American, what do you think of the constitutional power of Congress to protect manufacturers?

S.—"I doubt, Sir, whether Congress would not be acting something against the spirit and intention of the Constitution, in exercising a power to control essentially the pursuits and occupations of individuals in their private concerns."

T.—And what is your opinion; Sir, as to the policy of restrictions on trade, generally?

S.—"That restrictions on trade and commerce, in order to benefit particular classes of manufacturers, are now generally understood to be mischievous, and inconsistent with just notions of Political Economy."

T.—Is it not said that England has grown great under the influence of this system?

S.—We hear the first Minister of Great Britain give his opinion emphatically, that England has become what she is, not by means of this system, but in despite of it;

T.—But will you not regulate people in their trade at all?

S.—I believe that, however derided, the principle of leaving such things very much to their own course, in a country like ours, is the only true policy; and that we can do more to improve the order, habit, and composition of society, by an artificial balancing of trade and occupations, than we can improve the natural atmosphere by means of the condensers and rarefiers of the Chemists."

T.—What do you think is the natural effect of the Restrictive System upon rich and poor?

S.—I am not for advancing any agrarian notions, but I consider that those employments which tend to make the poor both more numerous and more poor, and the rich less in number, but perhaps more rich, are not employments fit for us to encourage, by taxing other employments.—This, I believe will be the tendency of the Manufacturing System, pushed to excess.

T.—What do you say, then, that Political Economy teaches?

S.—How to make wealth.

T.—What, Sir, does it teach how to make shoes?

S.—No, but it teaches that if a man chooses to be a shoemaker, it is best that Congress should let him have his own way.

T.—The proof of the second fact is this:—

1. That Martin Van Buren voted for the Tariff of 1828.

2. That "he, above all individuals (in the language of a Contemporary) is, in an especial manner responsible for its passage."

The proof of the second fact is this:—

The Senators from New England had determined to vote against the bill, (in 1828)

if they could not obtain an additional duty on woollens, in order (says the Telegraph) to compensate for the loss, by the increased duty on wool; Mr. Van Buren would be made richer and the poor poorer.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1832.

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for the duty on woollens, with the express view to reconcile the New England Senators to the Bill; and they being reconciled thus, the bill passed.

That he voted for the Tariff of 1828 throughout, the Journal of the Senate, will show.

Now is it not time for the Enquirer to do one of two things—stop abusing Henry Clay for the "bill of abominations;" OR, comprehend Martin Van Buren, in the denunciation? Let it choose between them—let it abuse both Clay and Van Buren, or praise both—but for decency's sake, let it cease to make fish of one, and flesh of the other.

SYNTHESIS. Compiled for the City Gazette.

Congress.—Dr. Johnson says of him, his wit is a meteor playing to and fro, with alternate coruscations.

Lord Coke.—He bestowed his benefits upon men of merit, and said he "would have law-livings pass by *liberty and scisin* and not by *bargain and sale*."

Dryden—says, "common sense is a rule in every thing, but matters of faith and religion." To these matters of love, might safely have been added.

Cibber—said of Johnson; "there is no arguing with him; for when his pistol misses fire, he knocks you down with the butt end."

DISCUSSION.—Mr. Nicholas in the Virginia Convention observed, that Patrick Henry's allusion to the blue laws of Massachusetts, put him in mind of an observation he had heard out of doors—which was, that, because New England men wore black stockings and plush breeches, there could be no Union with them.

Fuseli—used to say, "nature puts me out."

Sir Godfrey Kneller says—"Painters of history make the dead live, and do not begin to live themselves till they are dead. Paint the living, and they make me live."

Sheridan.—On Lord Henry Petty's

Tariff being withdrawn, some one suggested a tax on coal to make up the deficiency, "Poh" said S.—"do you want to raise a rebellion in our kitchens? The cooks are worse than the blacksmiths."

Tax-coals instead of iron that would be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire."

Napoleon wrote to Talma—Come and play at Erfurt—you shall play before a pit full of Kings?

Lord Bacon says of Coke—"You delight to speak too much, not to hear other men. This some say, becomes a pleader, not a judge."

And heavy, though it clanked not.

Childs Harold.

I pity the unbeliever—one who can gaze upon the grandeur, and glory and beauty of the natural universe, and behold not the touches of His finger, who is over, and with, and above all—from my very heart I do commiserate his condition.

The unbeliever! one whose intellect is sealed to the light of revelation; who can gaze upon the sun, and moon, and stars, and upon the unfading and imperishable sky, spread out so magnificently above him, and say that all this is the work of chance!

The heart of such a being is a dreary and cheerless void. In his mind

—the godlike gift of intellect, is debased

—all is dark—a fearful and chaotic labyrinth—rayless, cheerless, hopeless!

No gleam of light from heaven penetrates the blackness of the horrible delusion—No voice from the Eternal bids the desponding heart rejoice—No fancied tones from the harps of Orpheus raise the dull spirit from its lethargy, or allay the consuming fever of the brain. The wreck of mind is utter—remedless; reason is prostrate, and passion, prejudice and superstition have reared their temple upon the ruins of intellect.

The unbeliever. What to him is the revelation from on high but a sealed book!

He sees nothing above, or around him, that evidences the existence of a God; and he deems—yes, while standing upon the footstool of Omnipotence, and gazing upon the dazzling throne of Jehovah, he shuns his intellect to the light of reason, and denies that there is a God!

The bill reported from the Committee on the colored population, providing for the removal of free persons of color came up in Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives yesterday. The bill provides that all persons of color shall be removed from this Commonwealth to Liberia or other places on the Western Coast of Africa or elsewhere: that the Governor, members of the Council of State, and the Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners, of which the Governor shall be the President, to be called "the Central Board of Commissioners," to perform the duties provided for by this act; that the Central Board shall appoint subordinate commissioners in Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg or other places, to provide vessels, to collect free persons of color, and provide for their transportation, &c.—with authority to draw on the public treasury for money expended for their passage and support from time to time. No person to be removed, and without compensation, goes to the

From the American Anecdote. GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

All military men who have made them-

selves acquainted with the position of the

English and American armies near New

Orleans, after the battle of the 8th of Jan-

uary, 1815, are decidedly of opinion that

had General Jackson pursued the British

army after their defeat, the chances were

in nine to ten that he would have captured or

destroyed the whole of them. So satisfied

was Gen. Gaines of the certainty of suc-

cess which would have attended pursuit,

that on his arrival at New Orleans, on the

evening of the 22d of January, and in his first

interview with Gen. Jackson, he pointed

out to him the brilliant opportunity he had

lost of adding to his own reputation

and that of the nation, without jeopardiz-

ing the safety of the country.

"I saw the opportunity that presented

itself," said the General, "and with a per-

fect knowledge of every thing attending our

respective situations, estimated the chances

in favor even higher than you do.

Success was almost certain, but would have attended with terrible destruc-

tion of human life, and there was a pos-

sibility of failure!—What would have

been the consequences of such failure?

Would not people have said, and truly too,

that I had sacrificed the whole western

country with a view of adding to my indi-

vidual fame? Would the conquest of the

British army have rendered the country any

surer than it now is by their defeat?

How then could I have justified to a re-

flecting people, even if I had succeeded,

an act which might have been attended with

such disastrous effects. Believing as I did,

that the safety of the country did not re-

quire their capture, I could not con-

sent to purchase additional laurels by the

sacrifice of some eight or ten hundred of

my fellow-citizens, who had assumed arms

in defense of their native soil, and not to

win a reputation for their leader."

On relating this anecdote, Gaines re-

marked, "I had long known Jackson to be

a meritorious, high-minded man; but

never till then did I properly estimate the

patriotism which had marked every act of

his public life, and taught him to despise

personal fame.—An intimate intercourse

with him for many years has forcibly im-

pressed upon me the conviction that, both

as a public and private man, he more

closely resembles Washington than any

individual that America has produced."

THE UNBELIEVER.

Still round him clung invisibly a chain,

Which galled for ever; fettering though

unseen.

And heavy, though it clanked not.

Childs Harold.

I pity the unbeliever—one who can

gaze upon the grandeur, and glory and

beauty of the natural universe, and behold

not the touches of His finger, who is over,

and with, and above all—from my very

heart I do commiserate his condition.

The unbeliever! one whose intellect is

sealed to the light of revelation; who can

gaze upon the sun, and moon, and stars,

and upon the unfading and imperishable

sky, spread out so magnificently above

him, and say that all this is the

Western Carolinian.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Feb. 9.

GREAT MEETING AT THE MASONIC HALL.

The meeting at the Masonic Hall, last evening, was one of the largest ever held in this city. It consisted of not less than 8,000 persons. On motion by William W. Woolsey, Esq., Peter Sharp, one of the Aldermen of the city, was appointed President; William W. Todd, and Jacob Durbin, Esq., Vice Presidents; and O. L. Holley, and William B. Johnson, Secretaries.

Samuel S. Stevens, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, then rose and said, that it had failed to his duty to explain the objects and motives which had led to the call for a meeting on this occasion. It was known to every individual that the public papers, to a considerable extent, had denounced the Senate of the United States for the exercise of a unconstitutional duty. It was also a fact within their knowledge that the President of the United States had nominated Martin Van Buren, at the opening of the session of Congress, for the office of Minister to the Court of St. James. That Senate, the highest collective body known to the Constitution—that body that represents in a peculiar manner State sovereignties and State rights—that power which is designed to check and control the Executive—it was gravely contended must agree, as a matter of course, to any nomination that might be sent to it, whether by a back-door influence or any other. In the step they had taken in putting their vote upon Martin Van Buren, they looked to their country for approbation. We had heretofore been represented abroad by a Benjamin Franklin, an Ellsworth, a Jefferson, a Morris, and a King,—and what one, he would ask, had ever dared to propose such principles as the foundation of a negotiation, as those given by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane? What were his instructions? To present our own family differences; to represent the Government as the advocates of British doctrines; and to urge, that what was not granted when we asserted our rights, should be yielded to us as the friends of Great Britain. Who had read these instructions, and did not blush for his country? Had we fallen so low that our country had no rights, no dignity, no justice? And yet, in those instances, nothing was claimed on the ground of our country. The Wellington Administration might ask some boon for the favor shown us, and we might see our minister negotiating, by way of return, for Anti-Slavery, and the rotten Borough system. Was there not reason for rejecting Martin Van Buren? The Senate was a part of the appointing power, and had acted under their oaths. But it was said they had acted with unrighteousness. And yet it was singular that among his defenders there was not one Senator who had stood forth as the apostle of his acts.—They all shuddered it off on the General. Had instead Van Buren fallen so low that he was obliged to put his sign manual to whatever the President might dictate? He ought to have thrown up his office and gone into retirement, rather than submit to such degradation.

There was another view he wished to take of the subject. Mr. Van Buren was a politician known to all who heard him. Out of our Southern (Mr. Marcy) stated in the Senate, that the State was divided into two great parties and that "to the victor belonged the spoils of the enemy." How could Mr. Van Buren complain if the same measure was meted out to him that he had meted out with a ruthless hand to others? Upon the return of the rejected, he might say dejected, Minister, he would doubtless be met at the wharves by a host of tide-waiters, speculators and revenue officers, with expressions of their trenching condolences. In every village as he journeyed westward, he might find an abundance of reformed individuals, the traits of his own system. And was it to be said that this system of his own party was a bad one? The judgment of the Senate, and Mr. B. is a holy and a righteous one; and I therefore move for the appointment of a committee of nine persons to prepare resolutions of that import, to be submitted to the meeting.

Mr. Stevens sat down amidst shouts of applause. The motion was put and carried unanimously; when the President announced the following committee: Ald. Stevens, William W. Woolsey, William H. Ireland, Stephen Whitney, Seth P. Simonds, William W. Todd, James G. King, Johnathan Thompson, and Joseph Blunt, Esquires. The committee retired, and during their absence, Joseph P. Simonds addressed the assembly in a few observations, touching upon the character of the Albany Regency, and hoping that Mr. Van Buren would be taught a lesson that would follow him to his grave. He averred that all his love of country was but the advancement of himself, and the accomplishment of his own sinister purposes.

The committee having returned with the following resolutions, they were read for the consideration of the meeting by Mr. Holley, one of the secretaries.

1. A meeting was lately held in this city to denounce a majority of the Senate of the United States for their refusal, in the exercise of their constitutional right, to unite with the Poles in appointing Martin Van Buren as Minister to Holland; and being unwilling, members of New York, to have it understood by our allies that we approve of the proceedings of that meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Senate of the United States, as an independent and co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, was designed by and wisely vested with the right of ad-

mitting to, or dissenting from the nomination of the President, and that this power was given to that body, as a substantial power, to be exercised, in order that the interests and honor of the country might not be endangered by the indiscretion or error of an individual temporarily invested with executive authority; and this meeting most earnestly reprobates the doctrine that would degrade the American Senate to a body assembled merely to register the acts of any Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That we recognize among those who voted for the rejection of Martin Van Buren, the most distinguished statesmen and representatives of the different sections of the Union, and that in the opinion of this meeting, they are responsible mainly to their own constituents for the exercise of their power as the representatives of the several States: and that while we acknowledge the right of the People freely to assemble and to express their opinions of the acts of any branch of the Government, we consider as an indirect exercise of that right, the late meeting held in this city to denounce the Senate of other States for the independent exercise of their constitutional authority.

Resolved, That the Senate, in refusing to advise and consent to the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister to England, has most justly rebuked an unworthy attempt to induce a foreign Government to enter into a consideration of the advantages to be derived from our domestic differences—has evinced its determination, in every collision which may arise between the United States and a foreign power, to present an unbroken front—and has afforded to all future Administrations of the United States a wholesome warning, that in all such controversies "they must regard the cause of our Government as the cause of our country."

Resolved, That we do not regard the decisive rebuke which has thus been given to the first attempt in our history to invite a foreign government to interfere in our domestic politics, as proceeding from any unfriendly feeling towards the State of New-York; nor do we respond to the appeal to our feelings of State pride, in behalf of one who was the leader of a party which sought to degrade the author of our State system of internal improvement, and who has shown himself incapable of settling the claims of his country above the claims of his party.

Peter R. Livingston, Esq., then rose, and after a few remarks upon the right of the people to assemble and express their opinions upon the conduct of public agents, proceeded to observe that the present occasion was all important to those who valued liberty, loved their country, and would perish in its defense. The framers of the Constitution had deemed it wise to check the ambition of the President, by giving the Senate a certain control. What had the Senate done? They rejected a minister, and they had given their reasons. He would ask any candid man if every Senator had not given such reasons as to make it clear that that minister ought to have been rejected? Did Mr. Van Buren go into the State Department as the representative of a party? If he did so, he did his duty. Did he go there to destroy the unbroken front he spoke of in 1827? He did so completely. In 1827 he said in the Senate that our domestic differences ought never to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Livingston went on to say, that when a nation sinks her character, she ought to be blotted out of the world: and that, in his judgment, the act of the Senate in redeeming the character of the country, would be viewed by posterity as the highest act of public fame. That act had been accomplished by the casting vote of the Vice President, whom, but for one circumstance he should have as one of the first of patriots. "I know," said Mr. L. "Mr. Clinton's opinion of this politician. (Mr. B.) He not only detested him, but he abhorred him. If he had left his political mantle behind him, not one thread of it would wind itself around Martin Van Buren."

Mr. L. adverted to the conduct of Mr. Van Buren in 1824, during the Presidential contest between Messrs. Crawford, Adams, Jackson, and Clay, when he said he played a deep game. He then refused to give the choice of Electors to the People, because he wanted to give the vote of the State to Crawford, who had promised to make him Secretary of State. No character that ever crawled the earth was ever so abased, as General Jackson then was by him.

Mr. L. further observed, that it was arranged between Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson, when he was nominated to be Governor of this State, that he was to have the State Department, in case of the General's election. He concluded with assuring the assembly, that Mr. Van Buren was held in as cheap estimation South of the Potomac as he was by the Lords.

The question was then taken on the resolutions reported by the committee, and they were adopted with but one dissenting voice, out of the whole number present.

The meeting then adjourned.

Of this great meeting, the New York American says—

"The proceedings, the numbers, and the unexampled remonstrability of the meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, were cheering indeed to every American who was present, and will be cheering every thinking man for hours of them."

"When we add that this meeting was invited at a short notice; that there was no previous organization to drum up troops—no handbills of any sort to attract attention; and that its object was addressing itself to the calm reason and patriotic feelings of the latter by France, England, Austria, and Prussia."

The Poles who took refuge in the Prussian dominions, have all returned to their homes under the conduct of commissioners appointed by the Russian Government to receive them. They are said to have

too, it is considered that a pelting storm of sleet and snow, sufficient almost to deter the most zealous from venturing abroad, was raging; we may safely pronounce that, regard being had to all these circumstances, a meeting more entitled to consideration has not in very many years been convened in this city. It will not speak in vain; and the Senate of the United States, as well those who voted for, as those who voted against, Mr. Van Buren, may justly be gratified to find that the unbought and unbiased voice of this great city, is thus emphatically raised in behalf of the free exercise of their constitutional rights and duties."

GENERAL SMITH, of Maryland—The following admirable exordium is from the speech delivered by this Revolutionary Veteran in the Senate of the United States, in answer to the first speech of Mr. Clay upon a modification of the Tariff, and which we published last week:—

"I make no apology, Mr. President, for approaching age. It will, however, admonish me, to take up a little of the time of the Senate as the important subject under consideration will admit."

"We have arrived at a crisis. Yes, Mr. President, at a crisis more appalling than a day of battle. I adjure the Committee on Manufactures to pause—to reflect on the dissatisfaction of all the South. South Carolina has expressed itself strongly against the Tariff of 1828,—strongly, than the other States are willing to speak. But, Sir, the whole of the South feel deeply the oppression of that Tariff. In this respect, there is no difference of opinion. The South—the whole Southern States,—all, consider it as oppressive.... They have not yet spoken, but when they do speak, it will be with a voice that will not impress, but will demand redress! How much better, than, to grant redress! How much better, that the Committee on Manufactures heal the wound which has been inflicted! I want nothing that shall injure the manufacturer. I only want justice.

"I am Mr. President, one of the few survivors of those who fought in the war of the revolution. We then fought for liberty—for equal rights. We fought against taxation, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of others.... Where is the difference? If the people are to be taxed by the manufacturers or by any others. I say manufacturers—And why do I say so? When this Senate met, there was a strong disposition with all parties to ameliorate the tariff of 1828; but I now see a change which makes me almost despair of any thing effectual being accomplished. Even the small concessions made by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) have been repudiated by the lobby members, the agents of the manufacturers. I am told they have put their fat on any change whatever, and hence, as a consequence, the change in the course and language of gentlemen, which almost precludes all hope. Those interested men hang on the Committee of Manufactures like an incubus. I say to that Committee, depend upon your own good judgements—survey the whole subject as politicians—survey sectional interests, and study only the common weal—act with these views and thus relieve the oppressions of the south."

Important Decision.—The point settled in the case annexed is we believe one that has heretofore been received, an very doubtful—and is of great importance to commercial men. [N. Y. Amer. Supreme Court of the United States, Jan. 4.

The United States vs. State Bank of N. Carolina.—Mr. Justice Story delivered his opinion of this Court, ordering it to be certified to the Circuit Court of the U. States for the North Carolina District, at the opinion of this Court, that the priority to which the United States are entitled, in case of a general assignment made by a debtor, of his estate, for the payment of debts, comprehends a bond for the payment of duties executed anterior to the date of assignment, but payable afterwards.

LATE TEST FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to the owners of the ship Herald, arrived at our port, for London papers to the 3rd, and Liverpool to the 5th January, and by the Tally Ho, at Norfolk, from the same place, London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool papers to the 6th January, are received.

Baltimore Gaz. The London Times, of the 3rd, boldly asserts, "whatever comes, it is as clear as sunshine, the reform bill must be carried." The Times, however, finds no reliance upon the supposed influence of popular indignation with all its terrible consequences, operating on the fears of the Lords.

There is much speculation on the subject of delay on the part of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the treaty between Holland and Belgium. The Courier says it is to be ascribed entirely to matters of policy towards Holland, and not to any scruples of the Emperor to prevent or retard the settlement of the Belgian question. "We are assured," says that journal, "that he has already signified his approval of the 14 article," and that the delay in ratifying the treaty itself is merely one of form." The Times, however, insists that Nicholas has refused to ratify, and argues an intention on his part to back Holland in her claim to the Belgian territory, in defiance of the guarantee of the independence of the latter by France, England, Austria, and Prussia.

"When we add that this meeting was invited at a short notice; that there was no previous organization to drum up troops—no handbills of any sort to attract attention; and that its object was addressing itself to the calm reason and patriotic feelings of the latter by France, England, Austria, and Prussia."

The Poles who took refuge in the Prussian dominions, have all returned to their homes under the conduct of commissioners appointed by the Russian Government to receive them. They are said to have

been treated with humanity and kindness. Letters from Smyrna, of the 19th Nov. state that the cholera, which had frightened away most of the inhabitants from that city who had the means of leaving it, had entirely subsided. There was no longer plague or cholera at Constantinople.

The Duke of Wellington had somewhat recovered from his severe indisposition.

THE CHOLERA.

Daily report of the cholera cases, Central Board of Health, Council Office, White-hall, 3rd Jan. 1832.

Sunderland, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 8; new cases, 0. Died, 0; recovered 0; remaining 8. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 520, total deaths, 190.

Newcastle, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 78; new cases, 68; died, 11; recovered, 14; remaining, 108. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 410; deaths, 133.

Gateshead, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 84; new cases, 20; total 104. Died 1; recovered 9; remaining 94. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 251; deaths, 5.

North Shields and Tynemouth, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 2; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 1; remaining, 3. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 31; deaths 12.

Houghton-le-Spring and Penshaw, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 8; new cases, 8. Died, 2; recovered, 1; remaining, 6. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 31; deaths, 16.

Seahill, Dec. 31.—The number of cases remain at last report not stated; new cases, 7; died, 2; recovered, 3; remaining, 9. The total of case and deaths from commencement of disease not stated.

Huddington, N. B. Dec. 31.—Remaining at last report, 6; new cases, 1; total 6. Died, 2; recovered 0; remaining 5. Total cases from commencement of disease, 14; deaths, 6.

No official reports received from Hartley, Walls End, Walker, and Seaham.

WM. MACLEAN, Sec.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The accredited rumor that a serious misunderstanding exists between this country and France, respecting the demolition of the fortresses on the Belgian frontier, added to the intelligence from Spain, caused a slight gloom in the money market to day. Ferdinand, it seems, addressed a diplomatic note to the different courts of Europe expressing his determination to support his friend and ally, Don Miguel. The document has given rise to an apprehension that some others of the continental cabinets may follow his example; in which case England perhaps would be compelled in hostilities. The knowledge of Don Pedro's intended expedition appears to have increased the cholera, and awakened the activity of Miguel; threats of fine and imprisonment with injury to the mercantile and other interests, were reiterated on the arrival of the news, and orders immediately issued for concentrating the whole of the Portuguese army on the coast. The latest accounts state that an additional supply of men for Don Pedro's flotilla, had arrived from England by the steamers (the Sir Edward Banks and the Superb) and that the armament was on the eve of sailing.

Lord Grey left this town this morning for Brighton, for the purpose of submitting to his Majesty the result of the deliberations of last night's cabinet Council, the list of new Peers essential to be created for carrying the national bill through the upper house.

PARTS, JAN. 1. 1832.

Reports of an extraordinary nature have been in circulation during the last two or three days. They have reached us from so many quarters, that we can no longer refuse to mention them to our readers; for it is our duty not merely to inform them of what has passed, but of what is preparing, when any news of this kind reaches us with a character of probability.

"This report is the abdication of Louis Philip in favor of the Duke of Orleans. It is necessary for us to wait and meditate twenty four hours at least, before we present these observations with which the announcement of such an event naturally inspires us."

"I cannot say that I have not heard whispers to this effect for the past week, but I attribute them rather to the hopes and desires of the war party than to any real modified change of government. I have heard it said that Louis Philip is quite fatigued with the burthen of government; that the sum proposed to be granted for the civil list appears to him wholly inadequate; that his hopes of preserving peace are greatly diminished, and that he has said, "Rather than make war, he would abdicate in favor of his eldest son." I am disposed to believe that nothing more has yet passed than what I have thus stated though I feel firmly convinced that, if the king of Holland shall again attack Belgium, and King Leopold should again apply to Louis Philip for aid, rather than occasion a continental war by aiding King Leopold, Louis Philip would abdicate, and leave to his son all the glory or defeat of a war against Europe."

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Western Carolinian.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

We can scarcely perceive a newspaper with more distinguished with an ostentatious and vainglorious display of those ignorant empirics, who set at defiance all learning and every virtue, our pursuit; practice the vicious arts and deceptions, and sport with the health and lives of their fellow mortals with impunity!—as the "Cure," "Herb Root & Steam Doctor" as they are called. Inventors of this description too frequently receive attention and encouragement from the headless multitude who delight in the marvellous, and willingly yield themselves slaves and dupes to the greatest folly and absurdity. Hence we hear of new prophets and mystical functionaries, who suddenly appear, among their pretended divine mission, and their credulous patients with bubbles and mortal drugs!—Hence, too, the herd of "Steam Doctors" who without leaving their abode in the world, after a study of a few days, assume the character of full-grown Doctors, and Covering the attention due only to men of the most skillful credulity. It is astonishing with what facility many ignorant and credulous persons receive and propagate unfounded rumors in support of these deceptions!—It is remarkable that in their favor as examinations of skill exceeding that of all regular practitioners. If people die in their hands they subdolously assert that they were called in too late or through the erroneous practice of physicians who had previously attended, the case was rendered irretrievable. All attempts to expose the conduct of these villainous and callous physicians against their title or Shrovetide, yet, when these respectable artisans become Physicians, their patients would wish them to give their directions in intelligible language.

Wishing the Doctor all imaginable success in the prosecution of his studies I remain his and

Yours obedient servant,
GAMMA.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A meeting was recently held by a number of the Young Men of Cabarrus County, to nominate a Vice-President, in the place of John Sergeant, who was nominated by the Baltimore Convention. At which meeting, Jas. M. Cannon, was called to the Chair, and John Stil, Jr. appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by Joseph A. Cannon, an motion of Henry Purr, William L. Young, Allison Purr, Robert A. Young, Joseph A. Cannon and Henry Purr, were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions for the meeting. Who after having retired a few minutes, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the nomination of John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President of the U. States.

Resolved, That we disapprove of a secret meeting, recently held by a few of the citizens of Cabarrus County, in the town of Concord, to appoint a Delegate to the National Republican Convention, recently held in Baltimore.

Because, We disapprove of the various resolutions, adopted at that meeting.

Because, We believe such meetings not to be of a Republican nature, and therefore, not calculated to promote the general interest and prosperity of our beloved Country, and the peace and harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That we nominate Maj. J. W. Hamilton, of this County as a candidate, in preference to John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the ability and popularity of Maj. J. W. Hamilton of N. Carolina, point him out as the most suitable Candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and the one most likely to aid our next Chief Magistrate, to preserve the peace and harmony of these United States, and that this meeting has entire confidence in his political, his patriotic and his integrity.

Resolved, That the Young Men in other Counties, within this State, be requested to concur in the appointment.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editor, of the Western Carolinian for publication, and be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JOHN W. CANNON, Chas.

JOHN STIL, Jr., Secy.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Sunday.—The day occurrences of a week of business absorb the mind so much that were it not for the regular return of the Sabbath, a majority of human beings would nearly forget that any thing else was necessary in this world but money when it was needed, provisions when hungry, clothing to cover, and luxuries to feed our pampered appetites. But Christianity has consulted the wants of man and the weakness of his nature, by the institution of one day in seven.

How happy must a virtuous man feel to escape from the trammels of a bad world, to one day of sober reflection, of pious indulgence, or of religious consolation! The mariner, who after a week of storms and gloom, happens to spend one day on the sunny shore of some verdant island that rises out of the main, cannot feel more grateful for his fortune than he, who having weathered the misgivings of the week, sits down in his own house in his own church, and joins in the service and praise of his great Maker.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

WARRIOR, in Daviess county, on the 10th inst. by Dr. Mr. Carroll, Mr. Jacob Miller to Miss Mary Green.

NOTES.

At his residence, in Third Creek in Iredell County, N. C. on the evening of the 4th inst. John Morrison. For many years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, of an upright and consistent character. While in his memory traces the bright features of his character, fond affection would gladly make a record of his virtues that the Christian public will understand that, and, for them, it will be enough at present to say—Sobey and dying he was a Christian.

In this country, on the Sabbath, the 23d ult.

in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. Isabella D. Lowry—wife of Mr. Richard Lowry, & daughter of the late John Young, Esq.

It is not our wish in enunciating this mournful to the public, merely to mislead persons

of those virtues which so eminently distinguished,

and at last crowned with splendor the whole life, of this dear friend: nor do we wish to sound a Diapason to call forth the tear of sympathy. Her worth unknown—her virtues

are emblemized in the hearts of her friends, and her name alone, cannot soon cease to produce

a thrill of undiminished emotion in the hearts of a large circle of acquaintance. We wish record it as another instance of the power, and triumphs of Redemptive Grace.

True, we would love to dwell on that natural

amazingness—that affability, which would

charm all around her: we would like to

speak of that buoyant spirit that lived imagination,

—those lofty feelings and that flow of words

which formed the charm, and held in delight

the youthful circle: we would like to speak of that unaffected simplicity—that dignified inde-

pendence manifested in all her manners—

of that playful and innocent condescension, which

could interest the prattling infant, joined to

that intellectual power—that reach of thought

which could surprise, and command the respect

of advanced years: if those rich treasures

stored away by a well disciplined mind, guided

by a correct taste, and united to that exquisite

delicacy which forms the diamond in the crown

of female worth. We would only say, in one

word—that she was the affectionate sister—dearly

beloved daughter—the faithful friend & the devoted

wife. The pride of her sisters—the source of her Parents—the joy of her husband—and soul

of her circle.

But with all those excellencies and advent-

ages, which were the gifts of nature, and of birth, she was not satisfied. She early felt the impatience and necessity of true religion.

"This was that gave the finish to her character.

It was not however, until while a student in

the Franklin School, then taught by that distin-

guished lady, the much lamented Mrs. Eliza J.

Woods, that she appears to have been blessed

with these illuminations of the spirit, and con-

sequent awakenings which evidently resulted in her happy conversion. The pious instructions,

the fervent prayers, and holy example of this

Lady were instrumental in producing a general

renewal—a Revival in the school. Shall I

recall to the memory of any that present that

blissful season? Oh! shall I point to that sacred

grave, in which, when retired with a dear com-

panion to pour out their souls together in

prayer, she was compelled to cry aloud, "what

shall I do to be saved?" Can they forget that

anguish of soul—that bitter repentance depicted

on her tongue in words which pierced the stoutest

heart? It cannot be. Nor many now look

back to this time with joy, as to the morning of a

a new existence; and we have no doubt many

will look back to it with triumph from the day

of eternity. Many of her companions were

converted almost instantaneously to enjoy the

light of the divine countenance, and to experience

a sense of pardon; but she was left to

pass several months of darkness, and of deep

desire. Comfort was gradually imparted to

her mind, until strength she exhibited in all its

loveliness, the character of a calm, contented,

decided and devout Christian. She did not,

as is often the case with regard to the perfor-

mance of that duty, and could no longer re-

frain from the enjoyment of that privilege of

an open profession of religion. She proposed

herself for connection with the church of Third Creek. She was received with deep feeling.

Well we remember the morning of that mem-

orable Sabbath, when the sun in all the morn-

ing of spring, seemed to shine with rays peculiar,

and to impart a sanctity to all surrounding

objects. When assembled on that hallowed

spot, consecrated by forms/rites of a similar

kind, the venerable faithful Pastor rose, and

requested her to present herself with a fine

step and an unshaking countenance she

stepped forward, and before congregated hand-

reds answered in an unfeeling voice the

questions proposed on such occasions. Never,

so never can we forget, while memory lasts,

the tenderness of that address which that fault-

ful servant of God then made to her and the

congregation, and the tears of affection which

streamed down his furrowed cheeks as he de-

sended to place in her hand the sacred token,

an emblem of her admission into the full com-

panionship, and to all the privileges of the church.

Oh! who does not remember the fervency of

that prayer which he then uttered before the

throne of Almighty grace. There were few

present that did not weep—perhaps not her,

but that did not feel.

Her religion was not distinguished by that

air of excitement, that ebullition of feeling,

without fixing one principle of action, and

leaves the soul more cold and lifeless than it was

before. It was remarkable for its uniformity

and consistency. Her advancement in the di-

vine life, from her connection with the church,

until sometimes before her death, appeared to be

gradual and steady. Her path was, "as the

shining light that shineth brighter and brighter

the perfect day." Some months previous

she appeared to have a presentment of her

approaching dissolution, which could not be

shaken even for a moment; and which seemed

to lead her to a renewed and unrestrained dedi-

cation of herself—her all to God. From this

time her conversation, and her heart appeared to be in heaven. Never did we witness such

growth in holiness—such rapid assimilation to

the spirit of the just made perfect.

It was a privilege to be permitted to witness

the closing scene of her life. To see the pio-

neous and holy resignation which she manifested

to the divine will. The fortitude, the

peace, and tranquillity of mind with which she

met her fate, is a matter of admiration to all.

Oh! it was then her friends still accompanied her, and the minister of true religion, for it was then they now the abundant

support and consolation, which the religion of

the Gospel affords to a dying Christian. Her

faith was firm, her evidence bright—her heart

fixed trusting in God. She had sought and

obtained grace for the trying hour. The

promise was kept. Her soul was in peace.

For one month before her sickness, when in

good health, she had told her husband that she

expected the time of her death was near

Western Carolinian.

POETRY.

THE LOST DARLING.

BY MRS. DICKENSBURY.
She was my idol—Night and day to see
The fine expansion of her form—and mark
The unfolding mind, like vernal rose-bud burst
To sudden beauty, was my chief delight—
To find her fairy footstep following me,
Her hand upon my garments, or her lip
Close sealed to mine—in the watch of night
The quiet breath of innocence to feel
Soft on my cheek, was such a full content
Of happiness, as none but mothers know—
Her voice was like some tiny harp that yields
To the slight-drawn breath—and as it held
Brief converse with the dell—or kindly soothed
Her weeping kitten—or with patient care
Cured o'er the alphabet—but most all
In tender cadence, in her evening prayer,
Thrilled on the ear like some ethereal tone,
Hear'd in sweet dreams. But now ails I sit,
Musing of her, and view with mournful tears
The little robes that once with woman's pride
I wrought—as if there were a need to deck
A being formed so beautiful. I start,
Half fancying from her empty crib there comes
A restless sound, and breathed the accustomed
words;
"Hush, hush, Louise, dearest!"—then I weep.
As though it was a sin to speak one
Whose home is with the Angels.
—Gone to God!—

And yet I wish I had not seen the pang
That wrung her features—nor the ghostly white
Bathing around her lips. I would that Heaven
Had taken its eve, the some transplanted
Glower, —Gone to God!—

He still my heart!—What could a mother's
prayer
Be all the wildest ecstasy of hope,
Ask for its darling, like the bliss of Heaven?

AGRICULTURE.



PEACE TREE, GRAPE VINE, &c. &c.

Friend Smith:

Beaverdam, Va. 1st mo. 30th, 1832.

I remember seeing a statement in the Farmer by a correspondent from Ohio, some years ago, that when the thermometer stands at 5 below zero, the embryo blossoms of the peach tree will be destroyed. The spell of weather we experienced a few days ago, more severe than any I have ever witnessed, has recalled this statement to mind. On the 27th of this month, the mercury stood at 8 below zero; and a friend living about ten miles distant says that his thermometer was 4 lower. I have carefully examined the peach trees, and as far as I can judge, I can discover no appearance of life in the young blossoms: so that there is no prospect we shall enjoy that delicious fruit during the next season. The peach tree will also doubtless prevent our raising a crop of grapes, for unless we have hardy natives or have well protected the foreign vine, all the bearing wood must be completely destroyed. Indeed the cold weather of last month was exceedingly destructive to the foreign vine, except in some few cases. I now find that even the Bland Madeira is killed, which has generally been considered very hardy and by some thought to be a native. The Isabella has not fared much better. The Catawba is less injured and may show some fruit. These melancholy facts may be readily ascertained by an examination of the buds or eyes of the vine, which may be made by cutting the bud crosswise with a sharp knife, unless they exhibit a fresh green appearance, they are certainly destroyed. The blossoms of the peach, apricot, nectarine, &c. may be examined in the same way. On large water courses, and in cities, however, it is probable that these results may not be so fatal. I would respectfully suggest that those who are acquainted with any cheap and efficacious means of protecting the vine from the effects of frost, should communicate their knowledge through the medium of the Farmer, which I have no doubt would be highly gratifying to the lovers of such a delicate fruit as the grape.

From the American Farmer.
THE OSAGE ORANGE.
Cayuga county, N. Y. 1st mo. 13,
1831.

The visiting committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has just issued a report of 1830, that the Osage Orange "attains its lucid foliage longer than any other deciduous tree." Two years ago I procured one of these plants at Prince's, and in the past season it made one shoot more than six feet in length. Though apparently in perfect health and vigour, it has not been remarkable for retaining its foliage; but on the contrary it dropped all its leaves before the commencement of severe frosts, even at a time when those of the peach, the apple, the Chinese quince, the Abelia, &c. and many other trees and shrubs, were still fresh and green.

By this remark, I have no design to own,

place myself in opposition to that respectable committee, but to ask whether this difference of habit is to be ascribed to the difference of three degrees of latitude? Some shrubs which are evergreen in the Southern States becomes deciduous in our colder climate; and I consider it a favorable indication to such prepare for winter by forming good buds and dropping their leaves in good season.

D. T.

VARIETY.

A GOOD COME OFF

A young fellow who was the very tippy in a village "down south," fell desperately in love with the belle of the place who besides a pretty face, had a good fortune, and what's more had received a good education at a fashionable boarding school. He was at first shy when in her presence, knowing her to be somewhat above him, but on being encouraged by some of his waggle friends, he determined to pop the question, for they had so flattered him, that he began to think in reality, that he was most too good for her. He accordingly sought her presence, and after a long story about his burning passions, long suffering, broken heart, &c. he at length came to the point and asked her in good earnest if she would have him. What was his surprise and mortification on hearing her answer, "No, Sir, I've no notion of you!"

He would have sold himself at that moment for a round shilling; but suddenly recovering from the shock, he laughed and said, "what would you have said, if I had been in earnest?"

An Apology.—When John Clark (Lord Elton) was at the Bar, he was remarkable for the sang-froid with which he treated the judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision!" This was construed into contempt of court and he was ordered to stand at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences he consulted his friend John Clark, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal—"I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly attribute his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said 'he was surprised at such a decision!'"

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that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly attribute his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said 'he was surprised at such a decision!'"

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